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# The Columbian Star.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1825.

[No. 2.]

## The Columbian Star.

Published every Saturday,  
BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE BAPTIST GEN-  
ERAL CONVENTION,  
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NORTH E STREET,  
WASHINGTON CITY.  
JAMES D. KNOWLES, Editor.

Three dollars per annum.—Any  
person obtaining five responsible subscri-  
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the year. If he will himself become respon-  
sible, so long as he retains five sub-  
scribers on his list.  
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MILLER, the Publisher.  
Advertisements, by the square, 50 cents; for  
proceeding insertion, 25 cents.

## Communications.

For the Columbian Star.  
One, who is in the habit of making the  
observation, can fail to notice, that of  
late, who profess to have a regard for re-  
ligion, and the preaching of the Gospel,  
in particular, many are very incommen-  
surate in their attendance upon it. By the  
use of people, this practice, we apprehend,  
is not considered in all its bearings.  
We, in general, pronounce that religion  
community flourishing and happy,  
which all its members discharge, with  
punctuality, their several obli-  
gations; moving forward harmoniously, in  
their operations. Such a scene, we view  
with admiration and delight. We regard  
as no inconsiderable part of their  
duties, to be all seen, on the day of sa-  
bath, treading the earthly courts of  
God; and in the language of one, who  
has been a zealous worshiper on the Sabbath,  
"one would naturally infer, that many  
were either totally unable to be at  
such in the morning, or deemed it degra-  
ding to their honour; and, that, for the  
reasons, congregations in other places  
produced to a more handful in the eve-  
ning. Take thus in love with ease, and in-  
terest to the everlasting Gospel, we must  
be fashionable; and here the fashion  
of the world, and the bias of human depra-  
vity, unite their force, each imparting  
to the other, ideas of moral desolation, of faint-  
ness, and of inefficiency. Although in some  
places, there is life and energy, yet, in re-  
lation to the whole, there is clearly seen the  
want of a "living spirit."

It is the general moral languor, of  
the practice under consideration is a  
cause of much grief to  
faithful preacher. In view of the desola-  
tion of Jerusalem, the prophet vented  
his lamentation. "The ways of Zion  
are desolate, because none come to the so-  
lemn feasts." We feel, that the same lan-  
guage would be pertinent, in relation to  
the temples of God at the present day.  
The eye is met with little else but  
deadness. Private Christians may  
be, in some measure, may feel the  
want of the place; but they cannot  
feel, that the ambassador of Christ is  
made for passage. A multitude of solemn  
crowd upon his mind, and de-  
struction from the which is of the  
world, with assiduity, in his study,  
the spiritual welfare of his fellow crea-  
tures comes from it to the sacred desk,  
a message of everlasting moment;  
by the authority of Him, who  
sits in power in heaven and in earth,  
to claim his attention to the only  
way of reconciliation; the object of his  
life, is to redeem the soul, and purify  
the immediate presence of God and  
the bright society of angels; and what  
does he feel, and how does his spirit  
throb within him, when, instead of the  
dead, who, on some occasions, crowd  
the consecrated temple of the Lord of  
heaven, and who might do it every Sabbath,  
he sees here and there a listening audi-  
ence, and reflects, that, of the rest of his  
hearers, some are surveying their fields,  
forming schemes how to increase the  
number of them; and others are saying to  
themselves, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid  
up for many years; take these ease, eat, drink,  
and be merry." Well may he exclaim,  
"Who hath believed our report," when so  
he will even hear it. "Thus from time to  
time he comes to the sanctuary, with a sor-  
rowful heart, and returns to his closet to

weep over the tremendous doom of a peo-  
ple, who openly neglect the great salva-  
tion.

Many persons seem to have imbibed a  
notion, that it is optional with themselves,  
whether they hear the Gospel or not. This  
is certainly false and dangerous. All men,  
every where, among whom the word of the  
Lord is declared, are under the weightiest  
obligations to hear it. When the blessed  
Gospel is proclaimed, it is to be regarded  
as the voice of the Eternal Son, and the so-  
lemn injunction of the great and dreadful  
God, is, "Hear Him." And who can de-  
spise His sovereign authority with impunity?  
Who can disregard His high mandate, and  
be guiltless? Surely no one, as all must  
eventually know by their own experience.

Many a poor sinner, in the last moments  
of his earthly existence, has recollected,  
with the keenest anguish, the vast number  
of times, when he might have listened to  
the glad tidings of salvation, through the  
blood of the Lamb. In the view of such a  
one, how would worlds dwindle into insigni-  
ficance, when opposed to one opportunity  
of hearing pardon and eternal life proposed  
to him in a Gospel sermon? Yet not for  
worlds, has the dying sinner neglected the  
Gospel all his life, and thus become fully  
ripe for perdition; but for mere vanity;  
for what is infinitely too mean to constitute  
the chief object of man's wishes and pur-  
suits. Let the world witness the despair  
and agony which seize his soul; let them  
hear the language of terror, which falls  
from his lips, and they will find him over-  
whelmed with a sense of slighted privileges,  
and a fearful looking for of a more abun-  
dant condemnation.

ORIGEN.  
For the Columbian Star.  
Extract of a letter to a friend in Wash-  
ington City, dated

MICHIGAN TERRITORY, NOV. 20.  
DEAR BROTHER,

We have, my dear friend, always declared  
to the world, that missionaries at this  
mission received no compensation beyond  
food and raiment, and that we had nothing  
further in prospect. We have been ex-  
posed to suspicions and censures, which we  
must beg the favour of you to counteract.

You will, I hope, perceive the necessity of  
stating again, what is the fact in relation  
to this mission, that our veracity may not be  
doubted. You will please to recollect that  
the 1st, 2d and 3d articles of our family  
rules, read as follows:

"1st. We agree that our object in becom-  
ing missionaries, is to meliorate the condi-  
tion of the Indians, and not to serve our-  
selves; therefore,

"2d. We agree that our whole time, tal-  
ents, and labours shall be dedicated to the  
obtaining of this object, and shall all be be-  
stowed gratis, so that the mission cannot be  
considered indebted to any missionary for his, or  
her services.

"3d. We agree that all remittances from  
the Board of Missions, and all moneys, and  
property accruing to any of us, by salaries  
from government, by schools, by smith-  
shops, by donations, or from whatever quar-  
ter it may arise, shall be thrown into the  
common missionary fund, and shall be sac-  
redly applied to the cause of this mission,  
and that no part of the property held by us  
at our stations is ours, or belongs to any of  
us. But with the exception of that intrusted  
to us by the United States, it belongs to  
the General Convention which we serve,  
and is held in trust by us so long as said So-  
ciety shall continue us in their employ."

In my late letters I have informed you of  
the refreshing season of religion, that the  
Lord has lately granted us, and that I had  
within a few days past baptized four young  
men (white men) in our employ. There  
are at this time four other young men, con-  
nected with us like the former, who are  
deeply sorrowful for sin. We hope that  
some of our Indian pupils and Indian neigh-  
bours are seriously seeking the salvation of  
their souls. The time continues solemn,  
sweet, and awful.

Your humble servant,  
ISAAC M'Coy.

Extracts from Mr. M'Coy's Journal at  
Carey.

Lord's-day, Nov. 14, 1824.—After our  
sermon in English, addressed the Indians  
present, at the conclusion of which, we sung  
a hymn composed this morning in the Puta-  
watomie language. I first read it, and in-  
quired if they understood it; being answered  
in the affirmative, I parcelled the lines as  
we sung, and was assisted in singing by a  
Frenchman, and some of our pupils.

This was the first attempt we had made  
to sing in their language. And if in conse-  
quence of the rare effect of this novel con-  
nexion of Putawatomie words, and Eng-  
lish psalm tunes, a degree of risibility had  
been excited, it would not have been as-  
tonishing, nor would a smile, even on a so-  
ber face, have been reprehensible. In these  
respects, however, I fared better than I had  
expected.

The day being uncommonly rainy, and all  
our congregation residing close about us, so  
that they can be commenced at any hour,  
we deemed it expedient to defer baptizing  
until to-morrow. Sabbath school services,  
conversation with the serious, and singing  
praises to our God, filled up the residue of  
the day.

Immediately after evening prayers, at-  
tended our meeting for Indians. I thought  
the time was a little more impressive and  
pleasant, than usual. Sang an Indian hymn,  
in which I was joined by several present, so  
that I perceived there was not, in this ser-  
vice, an entire absence of melody. No-  
quett, by whose assistance our hymn had

been composed, said afterwards, "I wish  
we could make it a little longer."

The awakening and deep concern spread  
and increase. O what a blessing, to drink  
of the stream from the rock in the wilder-  
ness! What encouragement to find the  
stream still rising higher!

Monday, Nov. 15.—We repaired to the  
river and baptized our three candidates, all  
young men who had come hither for their  
own temporal advantage, where they have  
been blest with the pearl of great price—  
with durable riches and righteousness.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.—Happy in the en-  
joyment of our prayer meeting, and in find-  
ing, on inquiry, that the concern of the pen-  
itent does not abate.

Friday, Nov. 19.—Did not omit our meet-  
ing for the youths.

Lord's-day, Nov. 21.—Were allowed the  
satisfaction of attending the celebration of  
the Lord's-Supper. The time solemn and  
delightful.

Owing to indisposition of our interpreter,  
our Indian meeting in usual form was omit-  
ted. Near night, Mussequage, Shekah, his  
wife, two of their sons, and an old man  
came to our house. Shekah said she knew  
it was prayer day, and they had come to  
meeting. After evening prayer, we brought  
them to our fire side, and spent some time  
in religious conversation with them.

Monday, Nov. 22.—Our blacksmith from  
Kekellemazoo has been to the white settle-  
ments, to prepare for spending the winter at  
his lonely station among the Ottawas, and it  
has become necessary for one of us to go to  
Kekellemazoo and Grand River. Brother  
Polke is absent, and on account of many  
weighty considerations, particularly because  
of the general religious concern in our fam-  
ily, I could not leave home without great  
reluctance. In this exigency, brother Ly-  
kins had kindly offered to make the tour  
himself, and we were making arrangements  
for his departure to-morrow, when Gosa, an  
Indian friend of ours at Kekellemazoo, ar-  
rived late in the evening with such intelli-  
gence as has induced a belief, that it is my  
duty to go thither immediately myself.

The people on Grand River have long  
been looking for me, and have felt them-  
selves disappointed in not seeing me among  
them last summer. A messenger from that  
place had come in to Kekellemazoo, and  
prevailed on Gosa to come hither and in-  
quire the cause of my delay.

Gosa has brought us an Ottawa girl  
about 7 years of age. Our feelings will not  
allow us to send her away; she is, therefore,  
enrolled as our sixty-seventh Indian schol-  
ar.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.—Am making prepara-  
tions to set out on my journey to Grand  
River, to-morrow. The distance is about  
120 miles, a north easterly direction.  
The whole route will be in the wilderness.  
ISAAC M'Coy.

For the Columbian Star.  
Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington  
City, dated

TROY, (Ohio), Nov. 30, 1824.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I hope that we are about to have better  
times. The opposition to missions has for  
two or three years past spread great deso-  
lation in our churches. In all the churches  
that oppose missions openly, there have  
been only two baptized during the last year.  
There are but four churches decidedly on  
the other side, and in them there were 30  
baptized in the same time. Make what im-  
provement you please of this fact.

We have tolerably good times at Staun-  
ton and Concord in this neighbourhood. I  
have baptized 15 at the former since last  
spring, and others are now waiting for the  
ordinance; 1 baptized 2 at the latter church  
last meeting, and others are in their way to  
Jordan.

There are 16 ordained ministers in the  
Mad River Association. I would remark in  
this place, that your Reports of the number  
of ministers in this country are always very  
imperfect. It is not a custom in the western  
country for all the names of ministers to be  
enrolled on the Minutes. If you would have  
the number any way near correct, you must  
instruct your correspondents to send you a  
separate statement, as I have here.

We have recently heard of the cheering  
work of grace at Carey. I hope this will  
be considered ample amends for the nume-  
rous privations and painful afflictions of those  
worthy servants of the Lord. Dear sister  
M'Coy was here a few weeks since on  
business.—Poor woman! she left her infant  
daughter, Maria Staughton, in our church-  
yard at Staunton. This is the third daughter  
they have lost since they went on the mis-  
sion, all buried in the absence of brother  
M'Coy.

Yours in Gospel bonds,  
CORBLY MARTIN.

For the Columbian Star.  
Extract of a letter to the Publisher of the  
Star, dated

GREENVILLE, Middlesex co. (Va.) }  
Dec. 24. }

The revival, of which I wrote you some  
time ago, still continues, in this neighbour-  
hood. Although we have not been blessed  
to that degree, to which they have been in  
the upper part of this county, yet we have  
cause to rejoice, that the Gospel is here  
made the power of God unto some precious  
souls. While it seems to subside in the  
upper part of the county, it appears to in-  
crease with us. Since April, I have bap-  
tized forty-eight; sixteen white males,  
twenty-four females, and eight black per-  
sons.

Yours, &c.  
GEORGE NORTHAM.

## Literary.

From the United States Literary Gazette.  
THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM WORDS-  
WORTH.

The great characteristic of Wordsworth,  
is resolute and confident adherence to truth  
—to truth in sentiment and language. The  
effect of the French school, of poetry upon  
the writers of Queen Anne's age is often spok-  
en of; but the causes which produced these  
morbid literatures—if we may make a plu-  
ral of this word—continued to operate, per-  
haps through them, long after the wits of  
Louis and Anne were silent. Their con-  
sequences are visible now. A love of  
factitious, glittering, inane verse, descend-  
ed, not, perhaps, to our own day; but while  
it was passing away, the intellectual taste  
which it had vitiated, was gratified by an-  
other kind of poetry not less false. There were  
tales of old times, painting the accomplished  
courage of errant savages, spiced with chi-  
valrous achievement, and supernatural deeds  
and horrors, all equally true to nature; and  
eastern fictions filled with creatures that  
never lived before but in eastern minds;  
and stories of pirates, infidels, rebels, and  
murderers, all infinitely touching and inter-  
esting. Men, for whom it is utterly impos-  
sible to feel any thing like contempt—men  
like Scott, Southey, and Byron, wrote thus.  
None can be more ready than we are, to ac-  
knowledge the greatness of these poets'  
powers—proved, if by nothing else, by the  
many passages of pure and exalted poetry  
which may be found in their works. We  
will admit all that any admirer of either of  
them could reasonably ask, and then we  
may demand, if any one, not a child in years  
or intellect, ever believed that the Border  
Knights of Scott, or the Glendovers and  
Afreets of Southey, ever had a prototype,  
or could have had one, in the nature of  
things. They are impossible beings, made  
up of irreconcilable parts, bound, not  
blended, together, and their thoughts, and  
emotions, and purposes, are all alien to the  
nature of man. Still these writers were  
men of fine intellects, and often wrote pages  
which deserve not this reproach; but such  
pages were exceptions. It may be said that  
all great epic writers, and especially Milton,  
have heroes far removed from actual hu-  
manity; but, not to answer this objection  
more particularly, we may suggest, that  
these characters differ from the poetic crea-  
tions of modern days, in that they are con-  
sistent—in themselves, and consistent  
with what is known of real existence.  
The good in those great poems is  
good, and the evil is evil. Tasso's heroes,  
for example, may be beyond actual humani-  
ty, but they are not utterly opposed to it;  
and Milton's angels have the purity and  
splendour of heaven about them, and his  
devils are worthy of their name and doom,  
and Adam and Eve are human beings in  
Paradise, with human frailties that will ex-  
cite them to earth.

The most popular poets of these days  
won their fame by pampering a craving  
after vicious stimulants; but Wordsworth  
did not believe that the intellectual habits  
of the reading public were so fixedly de-  
praved, that all relish for the genuine and  
healthy fruits of poetry was totally exting-  
uished. To the last he has adhered stead-  
fastly to the principle which governed him  
at first. In all his poems there cannot be  
found one—no, not one character which,  
we may well say, has not existed; no thoughts  
which are not of a sane and balanced mind,  
accustomed to examine all things for les-  
sons of truth—no emotions which are not  
proper to a pure heart unused to indulge  
its waywardness by mingling good and ill,  
and giving to each the semblance of the  
other. He speaks of things as they are, or  
as they seem to be to a healthy and pure  
imagination; he seeks to give his poems  
no charm which would demand the sacri-  
fice of truth. The boldness of his attempt  
was proved by his early ill fortune, and the  
power and beauty of his intellect may be  
measured by his influence and ultimate suc-  
cess.

For the illustration of all that we have  
said, we refer to the poems of Mr. Words-  
worth; and these works we may also cite  
as proofs that the imagination is worthy the  
high offices she assumes in them. There  
are truths directly taught by God to man;  
and while they are remembered—and  
Wordsworth never forgets them—this dis-  
tinctive faculty of man will find, in all the  
realities of existence, all the relations between  
them, stronger confirmation and brighter  
illustration of revealed wisdom. Then the  
delightful joyousness of innocent childhood,  
the natural pleasures of all creatures, and  
the living beauty of inanimate nature, will  
yield instruction touching the duties and the  
destinies of men. In his smaller poems, the  
principles which characterize Mr. Words-  
worth's poetry are applied to a great variety  
of subjects, and exhibited in various  
forms. In his "Excursion," which he  
states to be but a part of a larger work—  
his topics, and his mode of treating them,  
are of a more solemn cast.

We have said nothing of Wordsworth's  
diction, and to those acquainted with his  
works, this may seem the more extraordi-  
nary, as he evidently believes that his im-  
provements in the language of poetry con-  
stitute a great part of his claim to originali-  
ty. In this we think he is mistaken. That  
notion of a "poetical diction," which he so  
forcibly reprobates, was passing away when  
he began to write; he helped it to pass, but  
in this others worked with him. Perhaps  
he first distinctly perceived, that "in pro-

portion as ideas and feelings are valuable,  
whether the composition be in prose or  
in verse, they require an exact one and  
the same language." We cannot think  
that his language has any great peculiarity  
beyond that which arises from his great  
command of words, his knowledge of the  
rules of metre, and his exquisite sense of  
harmony. We know no English poet who  
has written more melodious verses, and no  
one who so seldom offends the ear with  
harsh or unmusical expressions. His desire  
to avoid the poetical phraseology which he  
dreaded, has helped to disfigure his minor  
poems with some puerilities; but from  
faults of this kind "The Excursion" is  
almost wholly free.

Mr. Wordsworth insists too much upon  
his system; he is vain of it, and, in his va-  
luable prefaces, makes rather too much of  
it. We do not mean that he rates the value  
of his principles of poetry too highly, but  
that he appears somewhat too determined  
that every one of his lesser poems shall be  
considered as belonging to one general  
whole, which systematically includes all his  
productions.

The early prejudices against this author  
are not wholly removed in this country;  
and we should expect to be charged with  
having praised him extravagantly, if we did  
not support, by adequate quotations, the  
opinions we have expressed. This would  
of itself be a sufficient apology for copious ex-  
tracts; but we trust we shall not need to be  
excused for giving to our readers beautiful  
poetry; with which many of them must be  
unacquainted. Our quotations will be con-  
fined to "The Excursion," not only because  
it is yet less known in this country, than the  
best of his smaller poems, but because it  
affords the most perfect examples of what  
we consider the true peculiarities of our au-  
thor's poetry.

The author informs us in his title-page  
and again in his preface, that this poem  
is but a portion of a longer work, to consist  
of three parts, of which this is the second.  
We have not time nor space for an analysis  
—suffice it to say, that it is an account of an  
excursion of a day or two, which the author  
made in company with a friend, among the  
hills of Cumberland, and in the course of  
which they met with two other individuals,  
who joined their walks. The speakers are  
the poet himself, his friend, a Scottish ped-  
lar, retired from business, a country clergy-  
man, and a singular character, who, dis-  
gusted with the world, and oppressed with  
disappointment, had been left to doubt the  
truths of religion. Upon this slender founda-  
tion is erected a mass of what seems to us  
almost unrivalled poetry. We remem-  
ber several years ago reading the criticism  
of the Edinburgh Review on this poem.  
That criticism began with "This will never  
do;" but the extracts which were made  
convinced us that it ought to do, and inevita-  
bly must do—in despite of the criticism.

The following extracts are from a tale  
narrated by the Pedlar, much too long to be  
quoted entire. It is from a man, who, re-  
duced from comparative plenty to want,  
at length enlisted for a soldier, and whose  
wife pined away, and died with the hope  
deferred, that maketh the heart sick."

A sad reverse it was for him who long  
Had filled with plenty, and possessed in peace,  
This lonely cottage. At his door he stood,  
And whistled many a snatch of merry tunes,  
That had no mirth in them; or with his knife  
Carved uncouth figures on the heads of  
sticks—  
Then, not less idly, sought, through every  
nook  
In house or garden, any casual work  
Of use or ornament; and with a strange,  
Amusing, yet uneasy novelty.  
He blended, where he might, the various  
tasks  
Of summer, autumn, winter, and of spring.  
But this endured not; his good humour soon  
Became a weight in which no pleasure was;  
And poverty brought on a petted mood.  
And a sore temper: day by day he drooped,  
And he would leave his work—and to the  
town,  
Without an errand, would direct his steps,  
Or wander here and there among the fields.  
One while, he would speak lightly of his  
babes,  
And with a cruel tongue; at other times  
He tossed them with a false unnatural joy;  
And 'twas a fearful thing to see the looks  
Of the poor innocent children. "Every  
smile,"  
Said Margaret to me, here beneath these  
trees,  
"Made my heart bleed."—p. 30.

We presume that our readers will re-  
cognise the truth of this description. The  
following is equally true, and still more  
touching:

—Her infant babe  
Had from its mother caught the trick of  
grief,  
And sighed among its playthings.—p. 43.

We must quote some of the descriptions  
of external nature, which, whether intro-  
duced as pure description, or, as is most  
generally the case, made to illustrate some  
operation in the human mind, or some rela-  
tion between human beings, are alike cap-  
tivating to our fancy, our memory, and our  
imagination.

I could not ever and anon forbear  
To glance an upward look on two huge  
peaks  
That from some other vale peered into this.  
—The clouds,  
The mist, the shadows, light of golden suns,  
Motions of moonlight, all come thither—  
touch  
And have an answer—thither come, and  
shape  
A language not welcome to sick hearts.  
And idle spirits;—there the sun himself,



At the calm close of summer's longest day,  
Rests his substantial orb—between those  
Heights,  
And on the top of either pinnacle,  
More keenly than elsewhere in night's blue  
vault,  
Sparkle the stars as of their station proud.  
Thoughts are not busier in the mind of man  
Than the mute angels stirring there—alone  
Here do I sit and watch.—pp. 83-85.

—Him might we liken to the setting sun  
As I have seen it on some gusty day,  
Struggling and bold, and shining from the  
west  
With an inconstant and unmelting light.  
—She was a soft attendant cloud, that hung  
As if with wish to veil the restless orb;  
From which it did itself imbibe a ray  
Of pleasing lustre.—p. 319.

Dr. Johnson died before the Excursion  
was published, or he might not have said  
that religion was an unsuitable subject for  
poetry; though, as it now occurs to us, that  
great critic must have happened to forget  
the Psalms of David, and the Prophecies  
of Isaiah, when he made this assertion. We  
think that the loftiest and most affecting  
passages of Wordsworth's poetry, are those  
in which he has embodied his religious mus-  
ings.

—How beautiful this dome of  
sky—  
And the vast hills, in fluctuation fixed  
At thy command, how awful! Shall the  
soul,  
Human and rational, report of Thee  
Even less than these?—Be mute, who will, who  
can,  
Yet I will praise thee with impassioned voice.  
My lips, that may forget thee in the crowd,  
Cannot forget thee here; where thou hast  
built,  
For thy own glory in the wilderness!  
Me didst thou constitute a priest of thine,  
In such a temple as we now behold  
Reared for thy presence: therefore am I  
bound  
To worship here, and every where—as  
one  
Not doomed to ignorance, though forced to  
tread,  
From childhood up, the ways of poverty;  
From unreflecting ignorance preserved,  
And from debasement rescued.—

Wint'ry age  
Impends; the frost will gather round my  
heart.  
—Come labour, when the worn-out frame re-  
quires  
Perpetual sabbath; come disease and want,  
And sad exclusion through decay of sense;  
But leave me unabated trust in Thee—  
And let thy favour, to the end of life,  
Inspire me with ability to seek  
Repose and hope among eternal things—  
Father of heaven and earth! and I am rich,  
And will possess my portion in content!

Many, very many passages equal to any  
we have extracted, we have passed over  
with regret that we could not quote them;  
but we must bring this article to a close.  
We certainly hope that our feeble efforts will  
help to bring his poems into notice; and this  
is all we can desire. For we trust that there  
are few who can read them without pleasure  
and profit; without recognising in them all  
the grandeur, eloquence, and beauty of poetry,  
and paying willingly the tribute of ad-  
miration to

"The highest, holiest raptures of the lyre,  
And wisdom married to immortal verse."

## Religious.

From the Richmond (Vir.) Family Visitor.

### BAPTIST CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of sundry persons convened  
pursuant to previous public notice, at the  
residence of D. Roper, in the city of Rich-  
mond, on Saturday evening the 25th of De-  
cember, 1824, for the purpose of consider-  
ing the expediency of attempting to form  
a Convention for the State of Virginia,  
auxiliary to the General Convention of  
the Baptist Denomination in the United  
States:

The Rev. Robert B. Semple was called  
to the chair, and opened the meeting by  
prayer; the Rev. David Roper was appointed  
secretary.

The Rev. Luther Rice explained the na-  
ture of the proposed object, and several  
other brethren also expressed their views  
in relation thereto—whereupon,  
The meeting being deeply impressed  
with the belief that the formation of a  
State Convention in Virginia auxiliary to  
the General Convention, if practicable, will  
greatly promote the cause of the Re-  
deemer;

Resolved, That brethren Staughton, Rice,  
Dagg, and Keeling, with the Chairman and  
Secretary, be appointed a committee to  
take the subject under consideration, and  
report at a meeting to be called on Monday  
next.

Resolved, That a prayer-meeting be  
held at the First Baptist meeting-house, on  
Monday morning, at half past 10 o'clock,  
to implore wisdom from on high to direct our  
deliberations, and a divine blessing on any  
measures which may be adopted.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we  
will adjourn to meet at the First Baptist  
meeting-house, on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

Resolved, That all persons friendly to  
the cause of missions be invited to unite with us  
in our deliberations on Monday.

Resolved, That collections be taken at  
both the Baptist meeting-houses after ser-  
vice to-morrow in the forenoon, in aid of the  
objects of the proposed Convention.

Adjourned with prayer.

Monday, the 27th of December, 1824.—  
Met pursuant to adjournment, and the meet-  
ing was opened with prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Staughton, from the Com-  
mittee appointed to take into consideration  
the expediency of attempting to form a  
Convention, presented as the report of the  
committee, a preamble, constitution, and  
several resolutions. The report was  
approved and the committee discharged.

The preamble and constitution having  
been read, discussed, and amended, were  
unanimously adopted, as follows:

Under an impression of the propriety and  
importance of activity and exertion in the  
cause of the Redeemer, it has been judged  
proper to form a State Convention in Vir-  
ginia, favourable to the objects of "The  
General Convention of the Baptist Denomi-  
nation in the United States for Foreign Mis-

sions, and other important objects relating to  
the Redeemer's kingdom."

### CONSTITUTION.

1. This body shall be known by the  
name of "The Baptist Convention of Vir-  
ginia."

2. The design of this Convention is to  
aid the objects of the General Convention  
of the Baptist denomination in the United  
States, in connexion with that body, and any  
Missionary objects that may from time to  
time be deemed expedient.

3. This Convention shall be composed  
of those persons who shall have their names  
entered on the list of members kept by the  
Recording Secretary in a book for the pur-  
pose, who shall pay to the Treasurer of the  
Convention two dollars each, on being thus  
entered as members, and two dollars annu-  
ally, at or before the time of the annual  
meeting of the Convention, as long as they  
may remain members; also, of delegates  
from Societies, Churches or Associations,  
that contribute to the funds of the Conven-  
tion; each body contributing five dollars  
being authorized to send one delegate, and  
an additional one for every additional ten  
dollars.

4. This Convention shall hold an annual  
meeting in Richmond, the Saturday prece-  
ding the last Sabbath in December, or at  
such other time or place as shall have been  
decided on at a former meeting.

5. At the annual meeting of the Conven-  
tion, a President, Vice-President, Corres-  
ponding Secretary, Recording Secretary,  
Treasurer, and eight other Managers, shall  
be appointed, who shall constitute the Board  
of Managers, five of whom shall be a quor-  
um, whose duty it shall be to prosecute  
the objects of the Convention, take care of  
its funds, and dispose of them, in conformity  
with this Constitution, and with such in-  
structions as the Convention may think  
proper to give. Any vacancies which may  
occur in the Board shall be filled by the re-  
maining Managers.

6. A portion of the funds of this Con-  
vention shall be annually transmitted to the  
Treasurer of the General Convention, with  
specifications as to the application of said  
funds to the respective objects of the said  
General Convention, or leaving it discre-  
tionary with the Managers of the General  
Convention to apply said funds to any or  
to each of the objects of said General Con-  
vention, as they may think proper.

7. Any individual or body contributing  
to this Convention may designate to which  
of the objects of this Convention the funds  
thus contributed shall be applied.

8. A Delegate or Delegates shall be ap-  
pointed at the proper times to attend the  
triennial meetings of the General Conven-  
tion of the Baptist Denomination in the United  
States.

9. Any alteration may be made in this  
Constitution at any annual meeting of this  
Convention, by the concurrence of two-  
thirds of the members present: provided  
such alteration shall have been proposed at  
a preceding meeting, or having been pre-  
viously discussed by the Board of Man-  
agers, shall be recommended by the said  
Board.

After the adoption of the foregoing Con-  
stitution, those persons present who were  
favourable to the object, had their names  
entered, and became members of the Con-  
vention.

The following persons were chosen Man-  
agers for the ensuing year:

Rev. Robert B. Semple, President.  
" Henry Keeling, Vice-President.  
" David Roper, Corresponding Sec.  
George Roper, Recording Secretary.  
Anthony R. Thornton, Treasurer.

### Other Managers.

Madison Walthall,  
William Crane,  
Peter Nelson,  
George Woodfin,  
Rev. Luther Rice,  
" John L. Dagg,  
" Jeremiah B. Jeter,  
John B. Valentine.

The following resolutions reported by the  
committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers  
be instructed to make suitable arrange-  
ments with the Treasurer for the security of  
the funds intrusted to him.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers  
be instructed to have the Constitution of this  
Convention published, together with forms  
of constitutions for auxiliary and primary  
societies, and an address to our brethren  
throughout the State of Virginia, and have  
the same circulated as extensively as prac-  
ticable.

Resolved, That this Convention invite a  
correspondence with the Conventions for-  
med in other states, for the purpose of pro-  
ducing a general and systematic co-opera-  
tion throughout the whole Baptist interest  
in the United States, in the blessed cause of  
the Redeemer.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Staughton,  
Resolved, That the Board of Managers  
be instructed to draw up such By-laws for  
the transaction of business, as to them may  
appear proper.

Resolved, unanimously, That this Con-  
vention cherish an affectionate remem-  
brance of their lately deceased brother  
Elder John Courtney, whose praise as a la-  
bourer in the work of the Lord is in all the  
churches. He has come to his grave as a  
shock of corn fully ripe.

Resolved, That the next meeting of this  
Convention shall be held in the city of  
Richmond, on Saturday, the 24th of De-  
cember, 1825.

And then the Convention adjourned.

ROBERT B. SEMPLE, Chairman.  
DAVID ROPER, Secretary.

From the Boston Telegraph.

### RELIGIOUS ATTENTION IN HAMILTON COL- LEGE.

A letter from a friend in Hamilton Col-  
lege contains the following paragraph:—"We  
have an interesting season in the College  
now. A number entertain a hope, that  
they have passed from death unto life, and  
rejoice with trembling in their new birth.  
The Lord began the work, and we know he  
is able to carry it on, till all shall be made  
to acknowledge that there is form and  
comeliness in Jesus, and a renovating influ-  
ence in the waters drawn from the wells of  
salvation. The 'still small voice' seems  
emphatically among us, speaking peace to  
our souls,—yet solemnly declares 'there is  
no peace to the wicked.'"

## Summary of News.

### FOREIGN.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships, Corinthian, Captain  
Davis, from Liverpool, and Montano, Cap-  
tain Smith, from Havre, the Editors of the  
New-York Gazette have received files of  
London and Paris papers to the 24th of No-  
vember, Liverpool to the 26th, and Havre  
to the 25th, all inclusive.

England.—The Marquis of Wellesley  
was about to relinquish the Lord Lieuten-  
ancy of Ireland. It was reported that Sir  
Charles Stewart would succeed him.

The King of Sweden has signed a con-  
vention with Great Britain, by which all  
proprietors of Swedish vessels are strictly  
forbidden to freight their vessels for the  
slave trade.

France and Spain.—The French Legisla-  
ture was convoked for the 22d of Decem-  
ber.

Paris papers to the 25th of November  
contain warm discussions respecting the  
evacuation of Spain by the French troops.  
It is acknowledged, on all hands, that the  
condition of that country, when the troops  
leave it, will be worse than it was when  
they entered. Ferdinand is stated to be as  
much of a prisoner in the hands of the ser-  
viles, as he ever was in those of the lib-  
erals.

A decree has been promulgated in Spain,  
prohibiting emigration to foreign countries.  
Russia.—Captain Smith, of the brig  
Globe, arrived at Boston, on the 24th ult-  
mo, from Russia, states that the Emperor  
of Russia had issued an order for the de-  
parture of all Foreign Missionaries from  
the empire, and that many of them, with  
their families, had arrived at St. Petersburg,  
and were embarking for England.

Greece.—By advices from Constantinople  
to the 21st of October, it appears that city  
was in the greatest consternation. The  
Greek fleet was at the mouth of the Dar-  
danelles, and had consequently cut off the  
supply of corn and provisions. The cam-  
paign in Greece may be considered, says  
the Liverpool Mercury, now that the win-  
ter is advancing, as nearly closed; and ne-  
ver was there a protracted contest more  
honourable to a people, than to the Greeks.  
They have recently been successful on  
shore as well as at sea; and such are the  
paralyzing effects of their victories on their  
brutal enemies, that the Turkish Empire  
may be said to be shaken to its base.

On Friday next, says a London paper of  
Nov. 24, Mr. Stratford Canning proceeds  
to Vienna, there to discuss the affairs of the  
trotting Turkish Empire. It is under-  
stood that the independence of Greece is  
considered absolutely necessary to the tran-  
quillity of Europe, by France, Austria, Rus-  
sia and England, and it is generally re-  
ported that a recommendation will be made to  
the Grecian government to give a sum of  
money to the Grand Seigneur, for the claims  
which he supposes himself to possess on  
their allegiance.

Africa.—Advices from Cape Coast Cas-  
tle are to the 7th of Sept. at which time  
all was quiet. The British garrison had  
suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees  
had disappeared; and a report prevailed  
at Accra, on the 4th of Sept. that their King  
(Addo Asia), had been killed, and his cap-  
ital and territory plundered by the Dunqui-  
ras. The British ship Victor had captured  
a Spanish slave schooner, with 270 slaves,  
in the Bite of Benard.

Colombia.—The Colombian of December  
8th contains a confirmation of the reported  
capture of the Spanish ship of the line Asia.  
This intelligence is derived from Bogota, in  
letters dated October 6. The following are  
extracts:

"The Chilean squadron has captured the  
Spanish line of battle ship Asia, and a brig  
of war, proceeding from Spain.

"Our squadron entered the port of Cal-  
labo, burnt the frigate Ceres, and captured  
several other vessels.

"Six hundred horses which the enemy  
possessed in the neighbourhood of Lima,  
have fallen into our hands. In consequence  
of these disasters, the Spaniards have evacu-  
ated Lima."

### DOMESTIC.

Indiana.—Indianapolis, in Marion county,  
is, by an act passed at the last session of the  
Legislature, adopted and established as the  
permanent seat of government of Indiana,  
from and after the 10th instant. The next  
regular session of the Legislature will com-  
mence in the Court House in Indianapolis,  
on that day.

Kentucky.—In the Legislature of this  
State, there has been an attempt in both  
Houses to procure addresses to the Govern-  
or to remove the Judges of the Court of Ap-  
peals, who have, in the opinion of the pre-  
vailing party in the State, exceeded their  
prerogative. In both Houses the project  
failed by small majorities, the requisite  
majority for such a proceeding being two-  
thirds of both Houses.

Georgia.—The resolution authorizing  
Governor Troup to meet General Lafayette  
in Savannah, and to draw on the State  
Treasury for any amount of funds he may  
deem necessary for his proper entertain-  
ment, while in the State, has passed the  
Legislature of Georgia.

According to a census of Georgia, lately  
taken, under the authority of the State,  
the white population is 212,000—and the col-  
oured 162,600—total 374,600. According to  
the United States census of 1820, the popu-  
lation of Georgia was 340,989, of which  
number 149,676 were slaves.

North Carolina.—The Yearly Meeting of  
Friends in North Carolina, has come to the  
determination to send all the coloured per-  
sons under its care to the Haytien Republic.  
They are in all about 700, being persons  
whose unconditional emancipation is not  
permitted by the laws of North Carolina,  
and who have for many years been held in  
trust by the Society.

Virginia.—The Committee of Finance es-  
timate the probable receipts at the State  
Treasury, within the current fiscal year,  
ending the 30th Sept, 1825, to be \$502,693.  
55.—To which add the balance in the  
Treasury on the 1st of October last, ex-

clusive of the fund created for the Wash-  
ington Monument, \$50,610 08,—and the  
total amount of available funds of the cur-  
rent fiscal year will be \$553,303 63. The  
ordinary expenses, under existing laws, are  
estimated at \$456,969 91;—which leaves  
an excess of available funds, of the current  
fiscal year, over the estimated expenses of  
the year, as above detailed, of 116,306 72.

Maryland.—A report from the Com-  
mittee of Claims to the present legislature of  
Maryland makes it appear that on the first  
day of December, 1824, the funds of the  
State, vested in the U. S. exchanged six per  
cents of 1812, amount to \$133,717 83—in  
the funded three per cents to \$335,104 74  
—in the emission of bills of credit, made  
by act of Congress of 1780, to \$3443 96.  
On that day there remained in the treasury  
in cash, the sum of 71,686 dollars and 1 1-2  
cents.

New Jersey.—The Legislature of New-  
Jersey adjourned on the 31st ult. after pass-  
ing both the Canal bills. The Morris Canal  
company have banking privileges; and the  
Delaware and Raritan Canal company, pay  
to the State a bonus of \$100,000 for the  
charter. The State has reserved the right  
of subscribing, at a future period, for a cer-  
tain number of shares, if it should be de-  
cided expedient.

New-York.—The unex-  
pected prosperity of this State, merit the  
rigid investigation of every person in other  
parts of our Union, in which the com-  
plaint of "hard times" at present prevails.  
A judicious attention to the subject may  
produce like favourable results in other sec-  
tions of the country.

From a calculation made at West Point,  
by the Professor of Civil Engineering, it ap-  
pears that there is an annual diminution of  
expenses in transporting, by the Canal, the  
rich products of the country to the City  
market, equal to the value of 272,400 days'  
work of men, with 2,088,400 days' work of  
horses, by land carriage. It is estimated by  
the Editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser,  
that nearly three million dollars worth  
of produce has been received at Albany  
through the Canal, from the interior of the  
State, during the past year. The Editors  
remark—"If such be the state of things  
now, when the Western Canal is not com-  
pleted, what will be the consequence when  
that main artery shall have been finished,  
and at once connect the waters of the Hud-  
son with a western lake navigation of more  
than two thousand miles in extent, sur-  
rounded with a soil prolific in all the riches  
of nature?"

A late number of the New-York Ship-  
ping and Commercial List, states that there  
are in that port the following vessels ad-  
vertised, viz:—For foreign ports, 4 schooners,  
22 brigs, 2 barques, 12 ships.—For distant  
ports in the United States, 4 schooners, 8  
brigs, 10 ships.  
The wages of seamen to Europe, 14 to 15  
dollars per month—coasting 16 dollars—ordi-  
nary seamen 10 to 12 dollars.

The Legislature of the State commenced  
its session at Albany, on the 1st instant. It  
is said that applications will be made, dur-  
ing the session, for corporate powers to a  
large number of companies; which, if they  
are granted, will create new stocks amount-  
ing to the grand total of thirty-five million  
one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Mediterranean Squadron.—Commodore  
Rogers' command in this sea, will consist  
of the North Carolina ship of the line,  
frigate Constitution, corvette Cyane, sloops  
of war Erie and Ontario, and schr. Non-  
such. It is said, the squadron will visit  
Smyrna and the Grecian Archipelago.



## COLUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1825.

### VERPLANCK'S EVIDENCES OF REVEALED RELIGION.

We copied from a New-York paper, a  
few weeks ago, a notice of this work. We  
have since read it, with considerable atten-  
tion, and no small degree of pleasure. It  
will add to the reputation of its author as an  
able and elegant writer. He is evidently a  
proficient in biblical and theological learn-  
ing; and though he has brought forward  
nothing positively new, yet he has so com-  
bined and adjusted the several kinds of evi-  
dence, and so happily illustrated their mu-  
tual dependence, their concurrence, and  
their uses, as to entitle him to the thanks of  
the friends of religion.

A summary view of the contents of the  
book was given in the notice just alluded to.  
It is not our design to pursue the examina-  
tion, and to furnish an analysis of the work.  
We mean to offer a few remarks, only, on  
some of its doctrines.

The leading object of the author is, to  
point out and illustrate the importance of  
that species of evidence, which is furnished  
by the adaptation of the doctrines, the aids  
and the promises of Christianity to the ac-  
tual condition, the wants, the hopes, and the  
fears of man—"from the untaught and un-  
uttered testimony which the promptings of  
the Christian's own heart afford to the value  
of the assistance, the consolation, the par-  
don which it offers—from the congruity of  
what it teaches of his Maker's being and  
government, with his own partial and dim,  
but not less irresistible convictions of infini-  
ty, eternity, omnipotence—of immutable  
justice, goodness and wisdom."

To the validity of these attestations of the  
reason and the heart to the truth of Chris-  
tianity, Mr. Verplanck imagines, that he  
has found an objector, in Dr. Chalmers.  
He has accordingly appropriated an entire  
Essay to an examination of the "Power of

Human Reason to judge of the internal evi-  
dence of truth in the doctrines and prom-  
ises of Religion." He is successful in estab-  
lishing his position; but we cannot dis-  
card those of Dr. Chalmers.

The Doctor, in the eighth chapter of his  
work on the Evidences of Christianity, dis-  
cusses the necessity of imitating the in-  
dividual procedure of the inductive philoso-  
phy in our moral and metaphysical philoso-  
phy. He opposes the "presumptuousness" of  
Bacon require, that we found our opinion  
on the basis of actual observation and ex-  
perience. These, however, must be of a  
kind suited to the nature of the subject  
of inquiry. In mental philosophy, for ex-  
ample, the process of investigation differs  
from that which is employed in the sci-  
ences. In the latter, we observe the phe-  
nomena of matter, and from the former,  
we must observe the phenomena of the  
mind—the subjects of our consciousness  
and thus arrive at the principles which  
govern the operations of the intellect.

Now, it is evident to us, that when we  
refer to our own experience of the nature  
of the religion of Christ to our own  
of its power to remove the sense of guilt,  
control our propensities, to purify and  
elevate our moral nature, and to enable us  
to triumph over human weakness, and  
fear of death—we proceed in the method  
of Baconian philosophy. We have the  
evidence, which can operate on our  
founded on the surest basis, our own  
consciousness and experience.

It appears to us, therefore, that there  
is no real difference between Dr. Chalmers  
and Mr. Verplanck. It must be ob-  
served, however, that the kind of evidence  
the defender of Christianity must employ  
to repel the assaults of the infidel, is  
widely from that on which a Christian  
found his hopes. To a fair and candid  
indeed—if we may suppose an infidel  
possess such a mind,—much of the  
internal evidence of Christianity

doubtless, appear very strong—but it  
is as useless, in a dispute with infidels,  
to allege the moral fitness of Chris-  
tianity, as to rest the proofs of the  
astronomy on the simplicity, harmony,  
propriety of its great principles. It  
may furnish additional confidence in the  
mind of the astronomer; but he appeals  
his demonstrations, when he is called on  
a defence of his principles. In a  
way—we do not mean to say that they  
are precisely alike—the believer may  
be assured of the truth of Christianity, by  
evidence of his own experience; but he  
cannot expect, that an unbeliever or  
doubting mind will be satisfied with this  
evidence, because it is a kind of proof which  
the mind is incompetent to perceive and  
understand.

This internal evidence is valuable to  
those who are familiar with the historical  
and other proofs, of the divine origin of  
religion. But there are comparatively  
persons, who possess either the  
or the capacity to become masters of  
whole argument. How, then, comes it  
pass, that multitudes of illiterate Chris-  
tians, comprising a large proportion  
the whole number, receive the religion  
true, and derive from it their best aid  
amid the trials of this life, and all the  
hopes of happiness in the life to come?  
This question Mr. Verplanck undertakes  
to answer; and we are sorry to say, his  
answer is not, to us, entirely satisfactory.  
It may be gathered from the following  
sage, in which he states how the Chris-  
tian religion addresses itself to man:

It unfolds to him his own character  
situation; his duties, and the means of  
discharging them; the moral diseases  
which he labours, and the remedies  
needs. It unveils to him the over-  
certainty of immortality—a truth com-  
mon to all men in all ages; familiar to  
every mind—and, though overshadowed  
fears and doubts, yet every where  
times wished for, hoped for, and  
It presents to him a high and beautiful  
unostentatious and pure morality, in-  
weighty and impressive aphorisms, of  
natural and touching similitudes, in-  
cluded in the most engaging forms of  
character. At the same time it  
thus rouses him to the contemplation of  
possible excellences of his own nature,  
on the survey of his own life and  
shows him his unworthiness, and  
him at once the lesson of penitence  
humility. After convincing him of his  
it speaks to him of pardon, but a  
granted as to carry with it a firm  
dence that his Maker looks not with  
reference upon his vices, but that it re-  
fers to an exertion of active beneficence to  
mercy consistent with justice. It offers  
pardon on the condition of belief in the  
sufferings of a Mediator; a fact which  
he cannot thoroughly believe in as a  
ritorious ground of acceptance, without  
deep sense of guilt and unworthiness,  
which, if he does seriously and  
believe, cannot but become in him a  
petual and living spring of gratitude  
devotion. It speaks to him of the  
and attributes of God; and this not in  
way of dry and didactic system, but in  
illustration of his power and goodness. It  
offers to man's consideration subjects  
engage and employ the noblest powers  
his reason, it addresses him also as a  
largely endowed with sentiments and  
tations; and it calls upon the warm  
and strong emotions of his breast, in-  
ing him in turns by each and every  
motive of interest, duty, and feeling,  
more, to fear, to repentance, to  
and to gratitude.

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-children of God." I  
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plication of his Maker  
the mysteries of His  
we fallen on evil days,  
thought a less natural  
employment, for a schol-  
than trace the fulfill-  
to translate a  
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FEMALE EDUCATION.  
fair readers will find,  
signed "Fergus,"  
to their attention. We  
responsible for all the  
The "good nature  
Divine," for examp-  
have given his young  
advice. But there a-  
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appointed by Mr. B-  
in the Southern St-



in, in particular, the author possesses a claim, founded on many valuable services.

WORDSWORTH.

We have republished, to-day, an article from the United States Literary Gazette, concerning the poet Wordsworth. The growing popularity of the writer is a gratifying proof that the public taste is recovering its natural and healthful state.

The opinions of Wordsworth, on certain points, are not ours; but his poetry, though sometimes disfigured by mystical musings, appears to us to be of the highest order.

DINNER TO LAFAYETTE.

A public dinner was given to General Lafayette on Saturday last, by the Members of Congress. Among the guests, were the President of the United States, and the Heads of Departments.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

	SIDENT.					For V. President.				
	Adams.	Crawford.	Jackson.	Clay.	Calhoun.	Marion.	Jackson.	Calhoun.	Clay.	
Maine,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire,	8	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	
Vermont,	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
Massachusetts,	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	
Rhode Island,	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut,	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	
New-York,	25	5	1	4	29	0	0	7	0	
New-Jersey,	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania,	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	
Delaware,	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Maryland,	3	1	7	0	10	0	1	0	0	
Virginia,	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	
North Carolina,	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	
South Carolina,	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	
Georgia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky,	0	0	0	14	7	0	0	7	0	
Tennessee,	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	
Ohio,	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	
Louisiana,	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Indiana,	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi,	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Illinois,	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Alabama,	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	
Missouri,	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Total Returns,	84	41	99	37	122	24	13	30		

\* One vote was blank.  
† The vote of this State was given to the Hon. Martin Van Buren, for Vice President.

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

An Auxiliary Tract Society has been formed in Bethlehem, Jasper county, (Ga.) of which Mr. John Reeves is President.

The following paragraphs are extracted from letters received by the Agent :

DEAR SIR,

For the success of your Society you have ought to have, the prayers of all who desire the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom. We doubt not, that the finger of God is in it ; therefore it *must* succeed, notwithstanding the lethargy of the lukewarm and the opposition of the ungodly. Christians have only to become acquainted with its character and utility, and it will certainly receive that support which it so well deserves. As an individual, few persons have as great cause to feel an interest in the dissemination of religious Tracts, as I have. If I have ever been awakened to just sense of my lost condition, and seen myself in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity, it was by means of a small Tract which I had carelessly taken up, in order to lighten the heavy hours of a Sabbath afternoon.

BRIDGETOWN, (W. N. J.) Oct. 30.

DEAR SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that we have commenced the organization of a Auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society, in this place. I am requested by our Treasurer to inform you, that we expect to procure 50 subscribers, and you will please to forward a supply of Tracts for that number regularly.

NEWHOPE, (Ga.) Sept. 2.

SIR,

During the intermission of our December meeting, our minister read the account of the effects produced on some sailors, by the Tract on " Profane Swearing." Nearly all our congregation were thrown into tears, several were much affected—our communion season was unusually pleasant, and many of us seemed to say—we will be more active—we will do something for the Redeemer. To the reading of the account above mentioned, may be attributed the formation of the " Newhope Tract Society." A Constitution was prepared the same week, and soon 23 subscribers were obtained: On the 3d of July, the Society was organized by choosing the following officers :

Rev. Adair Sherwood, President.  
" Rene Fitzpatrick, Esq. Secretary.  
Captain John C. Webb, Treasurer.  
Thomas Crawford, Esq.  
Capt. Nicholas C. Thorpington, }  
Dr. John D. Swift, } Directors  
Mr. Reuben Rhyne,  
Mr. John Park,

WINDSOR, (N. C.) Nov. 15.

DEAR BROTHER,

As Corresponding Secretary of the " Baptist Tract Society, auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society," it becomes my duty to inform you of the constitution and present existence of this Society.

Our officers are as follows :

George Outlaw, President.  
Richard Pointelexter, Vice President.  
Wm. H. Jordan, Corresponding Secretary.  
Wm. J. Newborn, Recording Secretary.  
Jos. B. Outlaw, Treasurer.

We have, I think, my dear brother, promising prospect for a Tract Society. The thing has been embraced with ardour by classes ; and the Society has been retarded somewhat in its operations by what I consider only of superior importance to the present subject : a glorious revival of religion in our part of the Lord's vineyard. I have mentioned this subject, I will inform you that this revival yet continues, there have been numbers lately baptized, and we hope that the Lord will yet bless and cause us to rejoice in his presence.

Mr. Noble moved that it be postponed to Friday, and that, in the mean time, the bill be printed. This motion was agreed to. Some other business, not of general importance, was transacted, and the Senate Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 6.

Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp, reported it without amendment.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, January 7.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee of Claims, made a report, accompanied with a bill, "authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia," which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Archer, of Va. from the Joint Committee appointed to communicate to General Lafayette the act passed for his benefit, asked and obtained leave to report—when he submitted copies of a letter from the Committee to the General, and his reply, (as will be seen in the account of the Senate proceedings,) which, on motion of Mr. Condict, were entered at large on the journals of the House.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, and went again into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers.

After considerable discussion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 8.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Ingham, calling for correspondence respecting the violation of our neutral rights, in the ports of South America, was taken up, and having, at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, received a slight modification, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Alabama, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for compensating the Messengers, appointed by the Electors of President and Vice President, for returning home, as well as travelling to the Seat of the General Government.

Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, relative to the election of President and Vice President.

The resolution was twice read, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to whom other resolutions on the same subject have been referred.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill for the relief of certain persons who suffered losses of property during the late war, and the debate was resumed and continued until the usual hour of adjournment, without any decisive question being taken.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Strong, calling for certain information respecting the trial of Lieut. Weaver, &c. was taken up, and so modified by the mover as to include also Lieut. Conner.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Mercer—Mr. Strong explained. The object of this resolution, he said, was to get before this House the facts respecting the conduct generally, of our officers in the Pacific, and he thought it due to the nation, to the navy, and to the officers themselves, that the true state of facts should be known.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, and again went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of the Niagara Sufferers; Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair.

After some debate, the bill was reported to the House.

In the House several amendments were proposed, which gave rise to a debate which lasted until the usual hour of adjournment.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 10.

The principal business of to-day was the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers. It was finally laid on the table, in order to receive further information. [The bill proposes to appropriate \$250,000, to be paid, under the direction of the Third Auditor, for buildings destroyed by the enemy on account of their occupation by the United States.]

On motion of Mr. Webster, the several orders of the day were then postponed, in order to take up the bill for the more effectual prevention of crimes against the United States.

After some explanations by Mr. Webster, the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President of the United States, requesting an examination of his accounts with the United States, during his official services.

The message was read, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 11.

The bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers was called up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

The bill to amend the criminal law of the United States, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.—After considerable discussion, the Committee rose, and the House Adjourned.

Shipped 28th Dec. per sloop Java; Capt. Rodbird, the boxes of Tracts designed for the supply of the Depositories of New York and Hudson, N. Y. Charleston and Columbia, S. C. and Savannah and Augusta, Georgia. The boxes for Charleston and Savannah will be forwarded from New York by first vessel. This mode rendered necessary, as the Potomac mission was closed by ice.

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. TOBIAS SIMPSON, Messenger of the Senate of the United States, to Miss MATILDA PROCTOR, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 23d ult. at Milford, Montgomery county, Maryland, by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, Captain GEORGE M. CHICHESTER, of Loudoun county, Virginia, to Mary, eldest daughter of Washington Bowie, Esq.

DIED.

In France, on the 6th of November, the Duke DE NOAILLES, Peer of France, aged 85. He had five daughters by his wife, the daughter of the distinguished Chancellor d'Aguesseau. The second of them was the heroic wife of General Lafayette.

At Havre de Grace, in France, on the 31st of October last, ROBERT GEMBLE WIRT, son of the Attorney General of the United States, a young gentleman of distinguished talents and attainments.

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**Columbian College.**

**T**HE next Session of this College will commence on Wednesday, the 12th instant. Applications for admission will receive, at any time, immediate attention.

The necessary expenditures of each Student at this Institution, independently of books, pocket money, and clothing, do not exceed \$200 per annum.

COLLEGE HALL,  
Jan. 1, 1829.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

A NOVELTY.

It has frequently been regretted, that to keep pace with the continually progressive detail of Topographical information, in the purchase of Atlases, costs a great deal of money every two or three years; and now, since the publication of "Tanner's American Atlas," they are likely so much more to abound, as to create new difficulties in the selection; but the more so, as by lively colouring, and bulk of matter, we are too apt to think we buy cheap, while the variety of scale, on which the State Maps are generally drawn, is too often overlooked, to the serious injury of youth, in their instruction, and all the inconveniences which attend topographical comparisons of every description.

To put an end in a great measure to these perplexities, we find it the determination of Mr. Tanner (who besides being a Scientific Geographer, is an eminent Engraver, and continually receiving the new geographical information from all quarters as it occurs) to alter his Plates as changes may require, and to sell the altered sheets separately, and coloured to correspond with his Atlas; at two dollars fifty cents per sheet; the effect of which will be, that persons possessing the Atlas, may, every two or three, or four years, take out an old sheet or two as changes may render necessary, to be replaced by the new, and thus, at a very trifling expense, always preserve their Atlases, up to the present time, for perhaps twenty-five years to come, or so long, at least, as the plates will admit of alteration. This, we conceive, is an advantage so uncommon, that we deem it sufficiently worthy to present to the public; as an additional recommendation of "Tanner's American Atlas," which is drawn on a uniform scale throughout the States, and is in every respect the Master Piece of the Day.\*

It is now several years since the publication of the first numbers of this Atlas, and some of the Plates have been altered &c. described. Subscribers possessing the old impressions, and desirous of having the new, can, we are informed, procure them at two dollars fifty cents per sheet, of the Agent, at Thomas Levering's (Grocery Store,) east side of seventh street, between the City Post-Office and the office of the National Intelligencer. It is presumed, that two new sheets of Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana and Mississippi, will be required, as the Plates of these have undergone much alteration within the last four or five years.

The prices of the Atlas, with the two large maps of North and South America folded into it on tape, are—

Bound in Calf gilt \$40    Or without  
                                Morocco 38    World and 4 Quarter  
                                Sheep 37    ters \$5 less, each  
                                Half bound 35    kind of binding;

For the convenience of College and School Instruction, the Atlas complete, is prepared in two forms, viz. The four-sheet map of North America, and the two-sheet map of South America, are joined on muslin, coloured, varnished, and mounted on Rollers and all the other sheets of the Atlas are separately put on strong pasteboard, coloured, and varnished, with the Title and Memoir stitched in blue paper, at \$45, or the entire Atlas is divided into one small and five large maps of four sheets each, coloured, varnished, and mounted on rollers, with the Title and Memoir stitched in blue paper, at \$45, or without the Four Quarters (included in one of the large maps) \$38.

Single sheets of the Atlas, \$2 50.

**PRICES OF SINGLE MAPS, &c.**

The single 4 sheet Map of North America, coloured, varnished and mounted on Rollers, \$10 00

Do. South America, Do. Do. Do. 6 00

The 4 quarters of the world (being parts of the Atlas) in one large Map, Do. Do. 7 00

Arrowsmith's Map of Europe, radically altered by Tanner in 1824, with all the new political divisions, coloured, varnished, and on Rollers, \$10 00

Do. Asia, revised by Do. Do. Do. 10 00

Do. Africa     Do. Do. Do. 10 00

(\*) The best Maps and Charts, of every description, furnished to order.

\* It is, in fact, quite improbable that a person can wait more than two sheets i. e. five years, which will cost five dollars, so taking an average of only one dollar per annum. I keep the Atlas continually to the present time.  
Jan. 1.—4t.

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**For Liberia.**

**T**HE brig Hunter, having been chartered by the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of taking out a number of free people of colour, from the State of Virginia, to join the Colony at Liberia, will sail from Baltimore for Cape Mesurado, on or about the 20th of January, ensuing.

All persons who may wish to send letters &c. packets, by this opportunity, will please to forward them, postage and other charges paid, to Mr. John McPhail, or the subscriber, and he shall be duly transmitted.

WM. McKENNEY,  
Agent for the A. C. S.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, textured binding or cover. The right side shows a light-colored page with faint, illegible text. The text appears to be arranged in columns, but the characters are too small and blurry to be read. The overall image is oriented vertically.



## Poetry.

A SONG FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
PILGRIM SOCIETY.

Celebrated at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1824.

By Mr. Pierpont.

The pilgrim fathers—where are they?  
The waves that brought them o'er  
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray,  
As they break along the shore:  
Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day,  
When the May Flower moored below,  
And white the shore with snow.  
Chorus—Still roll in the bay, as they rolled  
that day, &c.

The mists, that wrapped the pilgrim's sleep,  
Still brood upon the tide;  
And his rocks yet keep their watch by the  
deep,  
To stay its waves of pride.

But the snow-white sail, that he gave to the  
gale,  
When the heavens looked dark, is gone:—  
As an angel's wing, through an opening cloud,  
Is seen and then withdrawn.

Chorus—It is gone from the bay, where it  
spread that day, &c.

The pilgrim exile—sainted name!  
The hill, whose icy brow  
Rejoiced, when he came, in the morning's  
flame,

In the morning's flame burns now.  
And the moon's cold light, as it lay that night,  
On the hill-side and the sea,  
Still lies where he laid his houseless head:—  
But the pilgrim—where is he?

Chorus—He is not in the bay, as he was that  
day, &c.

The pilgrim fathers are at rest:  
When Summer's throne on high,  
And the world's warm breast is in verdure  
drest,  
Go stand on the hill where they lie.

The earliest ray of the golden day  
On that hallowed spot is cast;  
And the evening sun, as he leaves the world,  
Looks kindly on that spot last.

Chorus—Not such was the ray that he shed  
that day, &c.

The pilgrim spirit has not fled;  
It walks in noon's broad light;  
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead,  
With the holy stars, by night.

It watches the bed of the brave who have  
bled,  
And shall guard this ice-bound shore,  
Till the waves of the bay, where the May-  
Flower lay,  
Shall foam and freeze no more.

Chorus—It watches the bed of the brave who  
have bled, &c.

## Miscellany.

From the Boston Statesman.  
LANDING OF THE FATHERS.

The anniversary of the first settlement of New-England was celebrated at Plymouth on Wednesday last, with customary rites, and by a large concourse of the descendants and friends of the pilgrims. The day was pleasant; by much effort on the part of the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society, the Monumental Edifice is so nearly finished as to accommodate the visitors; the splendid painting of Col. Henry Sargent, representing the landing of the Fathers, has been lately placed in the Hall; the eminent talents of Mr. Everett, the chosen orator of the occasion; and the increasing attachment to the memories of those pious men, who endured the severest personal privations, and exposed themselves to the greatest dangers for conscience's sake—all these powerful considerations united to draw together, on the occasion, a much more numerous assemblage than usual. Many respectable gentlemen from Boston, Salem, Providence and New Bedford, attended this solemn rejoicing. It was truly gratifying to see so many distinguished characters assembled on the occasion, and giving their sanction to this interesting celebration. It is a time for holy and grateful recollections, and cannot fail to excite the most salutary reflections. When we gather round the rock of Plymouth, and send back our thoughts to the time our pious fathers fled from religious persecutions to this desert shore, and meditate on their principles, their virtues, and their sufferings in the cause of religious liberty, we cannot but revere their heroic enterprise, their fearless resolution, their unshaken constancy, their pre-eminent regard for Christian truths—we cannot but feel most grateful to Heaven for its guiding and protecting care over them. At half past 10 o'clock a procession was formed, and moved from Pilgrim Hall to the Meeting House, under the escort of the Standish Guards. It consisted of about 500 citizens. The galleries were filled with ladies, and this large house was crowded to excess. High as were the expectations of the people from the justly celebrated character of the speaker, they were even more than fulfilled. He dwelt with great effect upon their ardent love of truth and their fidelity to conscience, their various sufferings, their moral courage, their wonderful constancy, their generous regard for posterity. In pointing out the effects of their principles and enterprise, he gave proof of most profound and extensive views of society; and remarked, that their independent sentiments, their sincere piety, their free spirit of inquiry, their practical recognition of equality, and their poverty even—combined to form a new and singular generation of men, such as New England contains, and such as are spreading westward and southward to the Mississippi and to the Pacific. But it is impossible, in a short newspaper notice, to give even an outline which should do justice to this happy production of learning, eloquence and genius. We learn, that it is soon to be published, in compliance with the wishes of the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society. The prayer by Rev. Mr.

Kendall was never exceeded, for fervour, appropriateness, and just quotations of scripture. The hymns, selected and original, were particularly suited to the occasion, celebrating the praises of God, the Guardian and Guide and Protector of the feeble Pilgrim Band, and referring to their sufferings, fortitude and virtues. About 450 of the descendants and friends of the Pilgrims dined in the newly erected building; which, though unfinished, afforded a better shelter than they found "two hundred years ago."

From the Boston Recorder.

The various Benevolent Societies yet continue their operations, and regularly advance from strength to strength. There are no symptoms of discouragement among those who are called to direct their concerns, nor any evidence of diminished liberality in the Christian public. In some instances, the Great Head of the church has seen it good to crown the labours of missionaries with signal success; in other instances, they have "cast their bread upon the waters," relying on the promise of finding it after many days. In each of the great departments of benevolent enterprise—the circulation of the Scriptures, the increase of missionary labour, the education of pious youth for the ministry, and the dissemination of Tracts, there has been more accomplished the past year than in any preceding year. Some individual Societies may have done less, their receipts and expenditures may have been in a small degree diminished—but this has been owing to the formation of other Societies having the same object in view, and actually collecting an aggregate of funds much larger than would have been collected for the general object by any single society. It is worthy of particular remark, that the religious charities of the day are not only becoming more abundant, but that they are contributed more systematically, and with a deeper sense of obligation. Duty binds, where once generosity prompted. Every succeeding year enlightens the public more and more, and confirms the claims of a perishing world on the sympathies and the efforts of every benevolent heart. Giving has become a matter of deliberate and prayerful calculation, and there is an increasing number of those who regard it as their solemn duty to deny themselves needless indulgences, and to labour daily with a distinct reference to the encouragement and assistance of some benevolent undertaking. This fact alone is worth thousands of gold and silver. It gives assurance of the stability and increased influence of every institution which aims at the regeneration of the world.

The enemies of Zion have said often, and with great confidence, that the prevailing zeal for the conversion of all men to Christ, must soon cease—that it is but the offspring of enthusiasm, and can subsist only while the novelty of the object that calls it forth, continues. Such an opinion may be easily accounted for—and on principles merely rational may be defended with much plausibility. It is false, however; and experience proves, that the longer the subject is contemplated, and the more frequently it is brought home to the consciences of men, the firmer is the hold it takes on their affections, and the more cheerfully do they submit to the sacrifices demanded of them. The truth is, that the conversion of the world is an object that engages the counsels and the exertions of Heaven, it is an object of unspeakable grandeur, and never can, in the nature of things, lose any portion of the interest it excites in the pious mind; by familiarity; the only way in which the interest felt in it at any time can be diminished, is by keeping it out of view. The novelty of the object is the least of its attractions—indeed, the great reason why there is not more intensity of feeling and more entireness of devotion to it already, is, that there is still so much of novelty about it. Let the Christian public be more thoroughly informed, and they will be more thoroughly awakened to their duty; let ministers preach more abundantly—let periodical papers be circulated more widely—let the subject be pressed more constantly, and more faithfully, and there will be a daily increase of zeal and energy for the universal diffusion of revealed truth. Only that which is worthless charms by its novelty, and afterwards creates disgust; but the Gospel is not so worthless as the enemies of missions estimate it to be, and therefore their speculations concerning the permanency of the interest felt for its universal dissemination, cannot prove true. A vastly extended moral revolution is at hand; and though many smile at the thought, as being less novel than chimerical, we appeal with confidence to existing facts of the most singular character, for evidence of its correctness. When God in his Providence has already caused his Word to be translated and published in most of the principal languages of the world—and made provision for the easy distribution of hundreds of thousands of copies every year;—when he has caused the annual publication of many millions of religious Tracts;—when he has excited so glowing a zeal for the increase of the number of faithful preachers, and already called several hundreds from the plough to the halls of science and the pulpit; when he has planted 500 missionaries on heathen ground, and opened the door for thousands more; when he has brought thousands of heathen children under daily Christian instruction—and excited so unusual a zeal for the religious instruction of children in Christian lands at Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, &c., is it chimerical to believe that he is about accomplishing that overturn in the moral world, which is the subject of so much prophecy? All this is the work of God; and until we shall be pointed to some work of his, which he has left unfinished through despair, we shall not forego the pleasure of anticipating the early and full introduction of the millennial day.

From the New-York American.

A young man, about to choose a companion for life, recounted to a pious and venerated clergyman, the providence which had introduced him to the acquaintance of two sisters, for the purpose of obtaining his counsel. "The younger of the two sisters," said the swain, "has a gentle and amiable disposition, but she does not profess religion; the other is indeed pious, but she has an unfortunately irritable and violent temper. To which of the two, therefore, should a Christian man pay his court?" The good-natured and good-hearted divine did not hesitate to tell his young friend to make

choice of the little sinner,—that grace could dwell where neither of them could, and that an affectionate heart and a forgiving and placable temper were qualifications in a wife indispensable to his happiness.

I would not be thought to undervalue the worth of religious principle in a wife; for piety is the crown of excellence. But religious culture cannot change the powers and attributes of the mind, nor does it often effect a radical alteration of the temper, however it may be improved, or however the affections may be purified and changed, by the Spirit of the Almighty.

One thing may be safely said, a good natural disposition is of very great importance to a woman, and it should be her study to preserve whatever of good nature has given her, and to improve upon her gifts. A young friend of mine has lately married him a wife, of whom it is said she was never known to be angry, or to have spoken to any one a hasty or impatient word. In addition to a temper thus eminently placid and subdued, she is gifted with a mind of uncommon delicacy, which has been polished and enlarged with a variety of reading and appropriate and useful accomplishments. Contrary to the too prevalent modern custom of excluding young ladies from a knowledge of domestic affairs, she was early made acquainted with the economy of house keeping, so that now she finds it a pleasant and useful thing to superintend her domestic affairs in person, watch over the expenses of the "family board," and to cheer and encourage her husband by participating in his cares, and interesting herself in the details of his business—such a wife is a wife worth having.

I am acquainted with a very different couple.—They had not been married two weeks before they quarrelled outright. The husband thought the wife extravagant, and the wife thought the husband mean. The difficulty was that they were both disappointed. The husband, perchance, expected to find in a companion, one whose demands upon his purse would comport with reason and a regard to their circumstances; for they were not rich, though they wished to be thought fashionable. But instead of finding in her a help-meet, she soon manifested that she married him to obtain more certain security for the indulgence of her indolence, her pride, and her love of company. Hence, she reproached him with shutting her up, because he could not leave his business to hand her about the streets, and with being niggardly, because he could not afford to buy every fine thing she saw, and visit the theatre every evening they were forced to spend alone. In fine, the lady soon taught her lord that her own family poverty had only added to her pride, and that her temper, naturally haughty, had been rendered peevish and outrageous with parental indulgence, while all her life had been devoted to amusements frivolous and disgusting, until she found herself a wife without the capacity for rational enjoyment, and the mistress of her own household, without the inclination and energy to assume her duties, and make herself useful.

Whether female beauty is to be desired or deprecated, husbands, at any rate, will generally agree in one thing, that in high life or low life, it is a valuable, and ought to be an indispensable qualification for a wife to be acquainted with business—the business of housekeeping. More than half the misery and the failures which pervade the city may be traced to the silly women, who, as the reputed mistresses of their families, have added nothing by productive industry to the means of living, but rather wasted by extravagance and by indolence, and by a total disregard of those in-door matters, of which it is expected she will take the responsibility, and the guidance. But this is a digression.

I used to be in the habit of calling upon a certain family where there were three daughters, when I was a young man. The elder one was beautiful to look upon, and calculated to impose upon a transient visitor, for some pains had been taken with her education, and at first sight she appeared to advantage. Like all young men, taken with her beauty, I set about a serious examination of her title to my admiration. I found in good season, that young as she was, her cheeks were of a changeable hue, and depended upon her toilette; her reading was of the lightest kind, her education superficial, and her greatest ambition seemed to be, to shine in company, or to secure a constant succession of gallants, and the revival of a new flame as an old one went out. The sister next in years, was less attractive in person, but more honest in her feelings and more substantial in her attainments. But I was deterred after a few familiar visits from perfecting my acquaintance in this family, having soon observed that they were not only careless in their domestic arrangements, but that they were frequently at variance with each other, insistently in their disagreements, and inconsiderate if not malevolent in their exposure of each other's failings. I thought to myself, it is hopeless to look for a wife who will make me happy, among those who, bound together by the ties of natural affection, are yet implacable and ungentle towards each other, and who so far from promising to make neat and sensible and economical house-keepers, have not, even as young ladies, ambition or good breeding enough to appear decent and inviting. Let it not be supposed that such pictures are confined to the lower ranks. Those families which are reputed wealthy, and would fain be thought refined and fashionable, are not the exclusive conservatories of good breeding, good sense or good feelings.

It was a kind providence which brought me acquainted with a family, depressed to be sure in their worldly concerns, but preeminently blessed with a meek and quiet spirit, and elevated above the generality of those around them, not less by the confiding and ardent tone of their piety, than the refinement of their nature, the polish of their minds and the excellence of their hearts. The entire family seemed always actuated by a deep cherished kindness for each other, happy only in preventing each other's wants and studying each other's wishes. Their domestic arrangements exhibited order, economy and neatness; their conversation, to use the forcible expression of the Scriptures, was "seasoned with salt," and evinced the correctness of their sentiments, the variety of their thoughts, and the extent of their information. In fine they seemed to have drawn about them the shield of unobtrusive merit; and unnoticed, and of course un-

vised by the world, they spent their days in the practice of virtue and in the indulgence of pure and elevated affections. But the destroyer came. "The angel of death spread his wings on the blast," and their elysium was broken up, their hopes blighted, and their numbers scattered. This is a tribute to their memory.

FERGUS.

From the London Missionary Register.  
A CHANGE IN CATHOLICS.

The Secretary of the Frankfort Society, in Germany, gives the following pleasing account of the eagerness of Roman Catholic Pilgrims for the Bible.

A few weeks ago, we distributed New Testaments to sundry Roman Catholics engaged in a pilgrimage to Waldieren. They passed through Frankfort, on two successive days, at certain appointed hours; and were, this year, particularly numerous.—The first day, fixed for the entry of the inhabitants belonging to the districts of the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Lahn, we conveyed 600 copies of the New Testament to the place of distribution; supposing that, as formerly, they would pass through in companies of twenty or thirty persons only, but what was our surprise, when we found ourselves suddenly surrounded by nearly 1000 people at once, all anxious to obtain copies of the New Testament! They had relinquished those scruples, which, in former years, they entertained; and many testified, with a degree of exultation, of what they had read in the sacred volume, and how convinced they were of the excellency of its contents. One female made the remark, that the book that we distributed was precisely the same as that used by the clergyman, when taking the text for his sermon; and that, as he quoted chapter and verse, it was of great advantage to possess a New Testament, in order to be able to read it again at home. Indeed, such was the gratitude and the cordiality of these poor pilgrims, that it took up no small portion of our time in shaking hands with them; and after all, nearly 300, at the very least, were obliged to go away without a copy. It will afford you pleasure to learn, that the total number of copies disposed of in both days, amounts to 1139; and from opportunities which we have had, of observing the class of people among whom they were circulated, we have great reason to hope that the Lord will more and more cause the Morning Star of light and truth to arise and shine in their hearts.

From the Biography of the late Rev. James Hinton, a Baptist Clergyman, of Oxford, England.

## CHRISTIAN COURAGE.

Cases sometimes arose which required both wisdom and courage in a high degree; one particularly, in his early life, strikingly discovered the undaunted resolution by which he was characterized. The person alluded to was not a member, but enjoyed the privileges of Christian fellowship as connected (according to his own statement) with a well known church in London. His conduct was found to be inconsistent; it was ascertained, also, that he had been excluded from the community to which he had declared himself to belong; it was clearly necessary to inform him, therefore, that he could no longer be admitted to the Lord's table. But he was rich, and he was passionate; subject indeed to paroxysms of rage, on account of which every one was afraid to interfere with him. The measure was, nevertheless adopted by the church; but when (according to their usual mode) messengers were to be appointed to communicate the result, the deacons would not go; nor would any one go, for all said it was at the hazard of their lives. "Then," replied Mr. Hinton, "I will go; my life is second to my duty." But no one would even accompany him; and he went alone. The unhappy man's wrath was exceeding high. When solemnly warned that no such person as he was could "enter the kingdom of heaven," he seized a large stick, and threatened his reprover's life! to which he replied, "Then, Sir, I shall meet you at the bar of judgment; and then you will remember that these were the last words I uttered." The enraged man immediately threw down his weapon, and ran about the room in agony, crying, "O no, no, no, you shall not charge me with murder!" Mr. Hinton was so deeply impressed with this circumstance, which upon proper occasions he minutely related, that at the end of the year, he records "the deliverance from—," among his "special mercies."

## THE GREEK CHURCH.

Colonel Stanhope, in his letter on Greece, gives the following account of the church in that country.

The ceremonies of the Greek church are tawdry and irrational. The priests, though they possess considerable influence, do not appear to have the same preponderating sway over their flocks that is exercised in some Catholic countries. This may be attributed to their poverty, and to the counteraction of the Mohammedan religion. Where toleration and a variety of religions prevail, there the power of the priests must be subdued, except within the pale of the established creed. The Greek priests were greatly instrumental in bringing about the glorious revolution. They traversed the country, and enlisted their votaries in the honourable plot; they fought in the ranks of the noble insurgents, and many of them are permanently engaged as soldiers, and some as captains. During the period of their military service they are suspended from the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions. This rule does not extend to peaceful employments. The Vice-President of the Legislative body and the Minister of the Interior are of the clerical order. The priests are industrious. Most of them are engaged in agriculture and other useful labours. The dress of the pastors, when not on duty, in the country, is like that of the peasantry, and they are only distinguished from them by their beards. I everywhere found both the people and the clergy most anxious to receive the Scriptures in their native tongue. This I consider a matter of importance, because the first step towards the knowledge of any subject must be a right exposition and understanding of the same. By this means, the people will gradually become enlightened; the priests will lose their power of plotting, enslaving, and plundering; superstition will give way; and the dictates of religion will coincide with those of utility.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE WEST INDIES.

A Glasgow paper, in speaking of the establishment of Presbyterianism in the West Indies, says:—"A committee of time ago we stated, from good government to provide for the instruction of Presbyterian Clergymen, in religious pastors of our Established Churches in the West Indies for the Presbyterian Church Establishment in the West Indies. This was met with an answer from the Church Establishment in the West Indies, and must remain Episcopal. The subsequent application, however, upon the footing, namely, if government provide for the support of Presbyterian Clergymen in such Colonies as are in compliance. The Presbytery of the West Indies have received a letter from the government to do so."

## Advertisements.

## The Latter Day Lum.

ARRANGEMENTS have recently been made to ensure a more regular publication of the Luminary, in future, than has been hitherto. The day for publication has been changed from the first Saturday of each month, to the first Wednesday of each month, from this City, to every part of the States. It is intended to effect such changes in the editorial department, also, as will, in the future, render the work more acceptable to present patrons, and worthy of an increased support.

Agents and subscribers who are desirous of former volumes, are requested to send amount by mail in letters addressed to the Publisher, without delay.  
Jan. 8.

## MRS. &amp; MISS EDMON.

## Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ALEXANDRIA.

TERMS.—Instruction in Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical Grammar, Geography and History, with the use of Maps and Globes, Chronology and History—Latin, Natural Philosophy, Biography and Belles Lettres, with every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work,—per quarter, Drawing and Painting on wood, paper, and velvet, and in crayons, Music, Use of Piano, French, Board, Bed and Washing, Payable Quarterly.  
Dec. 18.—6t

## COLUMBIAN Cigar Manufactory.

AND NEW SNUFF STORE.

## SAMUEL GRUBB.

HAS opened a store, within a few rods of the Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Poor's Auction room, and five doors from Jesse Brown's Hotel, and offers for sale a large assortment of Snuff, just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Richmond.

Lorillard's Macouba, Hamilton's ditto, Princes Mixture, Dunkirk, Coarse and Fine Rappier, 1st and 2d quality, Hardham's No. 9, Martinique, Strasburg, Cephalic, J. Guignon's Natchitoches, Scotch, in Bladders, 1st quality, Ditto, in bottles, 1st & 2d quality.

## LORILLARD'S

## Best Cut Chewing Tobacco.

The Virginia Large and Small Twist, of the best kind, constantly on hand.

## Genuine Havana Cigars.

and those of 1st and 2d quality of tobacco, made in Baltimore, and at the manufactory.

## ALSO,

LA FAYETTE SNUFF BOXES, LANDSCAPE DO. DO. &c.

All of which are offered at retail.

S. G. Having made arrangements provided with the best articles in business, respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

Orders from the country will be received, and punctually attended to, at prices for cash.

Washington City, Oct. 23—

## PAPER.

FOR Sale, at the Columbian Office, for cash, a few reams of Royal Paper; a few reams of Blue Printing Paper, of a medium size, and a small variety of paper.

Sept

## To Magistrates, Constables.

A GENERAL assortment of Blank Justices of the Peace, for sale at the Columbian Office.

Nov. 8.—1854

## PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED.

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.